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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग III—खण्ड 2

PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta the 15th October 1977

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act

8th September 1977

1382/Cal/77 Shri Dwijendra Lal Halder Climb safety-lock

1383/Cal/77 Tapan Sarkar A new grass cutting machine

1384/Cal/77 Texaco Development Corporation Production of cleaned and purified synthesis gas and carbon monoxide

1385 Cal/77 Didier Engineering GMBH Processes and apparatus for the continuous production of filament yarns of polymers

1386/Cal/77 V Pavlov, (2) B I Panfilkin, (3) N M Sharunenko, (4) A K Salikhov and S N Sidikova, Storage device accumulator

1387/Cal/77 Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft Continuous removal of monomers from an aqueous dispersion of a polymer

1388/Cal/77 Anic S p A Method for the preparation of thiacetyl derivative of 3 7-dimethyl-3 hydroxy-6-octenenitrile, as a perfuming substance [Divisional date October 9, 1975]

9th September 1977

1389/Cal/77 Union Carbide India Limited Purification of mixture of 3 4 and 2 4 dichlorobenzyl chloride.

1390/Cal/77 A/S Strommen Staal Strommen Raufoss Austenitic wear-resistant steel

1391/Cal/77 Vsesojuzny Nauchno Issledovatelsky Institut PO Zaschite Metallov OT Korrozii Charge for the manufacture of refractory articles

12th September 1977

1392/Cal/77 Union Carbide India Limited Battery operated device for lighting gas

1393/Cal/77 U J Lehtinen Shut off valve

1394/Cal/77 National Instruments Limited An improved single lens reflex camera

1395/Cal/77 Philips India Limited Push push switch

1396/Cal/77 H Brucker Drive apparatus

1397/Cal/77 Stauffer Chemical Company Process for preparing n dimethyl acetonitrilo-α-(substituted phenoxy) alkylamides [Divisional date July 16, 1976]

1398 Cal/77 Siemens Aktiengesellschaft Magnetic cores

1399/Cal/77 G S Tasgaonkar A multiple wick stove

13th September 1977

1400/Cal/77 Fierro Esponja, S A Method of reduction of metal oxides [Divisional date October 1, 1976].

1401/Cal/77 Siemens Aktiengesellschaft A method of switching on at least one transistor initially maintained in the saturated state and a circuit for carrying out the method

1402 Cal/77 Siemens Aktiengesellschaft. A correcting impulse generator

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (MADRAS BRANCH)

7th September 1977

147/Mas/77 C K Bhaskar Vehicles and trailers fitted with swivel castor wheels

8th September 1977

148/Mas/77 D S Sarma Discrete/IC regulator for Diesel Electrical locomotives

9th September 1977

149/Mas/77 Toshiba Anand Batteries Limited Factory seal for dry batteries

ALTERATION OF DATE

143203
214/Cal/76 } Ante dated 15th October 1973

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

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CLASS 98 I 143163

Int Cl F24j 3/02

A SOLAR FURNACE APPARATUS

Applicant INTERNATIONAL SOLARTHERMICS CORPORATION, P O BOX 474, NETHERLAND, COLORADO 80466, U S A

Inventors JOHN HERALD KEYES, (2) CHARLES IRWIN STRICKLAND, (3) ROBERT GEORGE STRICKLAND

Application No 360/Cal 75 filed February 25, 1975

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rule 1972) Patent Office Calcutta

36 Claims

A solar furnace apparatus comprising in combination

a framework defining an enclosed storage chamber,

heat retaining material such as gravel in the storage chamber,

a solar heat collector in communication with the storage chamber,

duct means establishing fluid communication between the storage chamber and the heat collector, and

pump means for circulating fluid through said heat collector and storage chamber to transfer heat from the heat collector to the storage chamber

CLASS 39-P 143164

Int Cl C01g 9/06.

PROCESS FOR REMOVING CHLORINE FROM A SOLUTION OF ZINC SULPHATE

Applicant SOCIETE DES MINES ET FONDERIES DE ZINC DE LA VIEILLE MONTAGNE, SOCIETE ANANYME, OF B4900 ANGLEUR, BELGIUM

Inventor FERNAND JACQUES JOSEPH BODSON

Application No 994/Cal/75 filed May 19, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

10 Claims

A process for removing chlorine from a solution of zinc sulphate comprising reducing the pH value of the solution to below 2 6 by adding sulphuric acid, and adjusting the concentration of cupric ions in the solution to a value such that after removal of the chlorine by precipitation as cuprous chloride, there remains an excess of cupric copper in the solution, the concentration of which is always greater than 0 5 g/l

CLASS 151F 143165

Int Cl H01b 3/08.

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF TUBES FROM FIBROUS FELT

Applicant SAINT-GOBAIN INDUSTRIES, OF 62 BOULEVARD VICTOR HUGO, NEUILLY—SUR—SEINE, FRANCE

Inventors BERNARD HENRI BICHOT AND RENE GEST

Application No 1070/Cal/75 filed May 27, 1975

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

60 Claims

A process for the continuous manufacture of tubes from fibrous felt containing a polymerisable binder, comprising —

(a) forming the felt into a tube on a heated rotatable mandrel, the temperature of the mandrel and the time of stay of the felt thereon being such that a hardened internal tube surface is formed and polymerisation of the binder is started in the region of the internal tube surface,

(b) removing the tube from the mandrel,

(c) causing the external tube surface to contact a smooth heated surface whose temperature and the time of such contact are such that a hardened external tube surface is formed and polymerisation of the binder is started in the region of the external tube surface, and

(d) passing hot gas over the tube so as to bring about substantially uniform polymerisation to a required degree throughout the tube wall thickness

CLASS 151 C & 195B 143166

Int Cl F16-L 45/00 & F15d 1/02

CONTROL SYSTEM FOR THE UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION OF FLUID IN A HOSE OR TUBE.

Applicant & Inventor : UWE TIEDT, OF 7550 RASTATT, KARLSTRASSE 14, THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1440/Cal/75 filed July 23, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A control system for the uniform distribution of fluid along a hose or tube at spaced outlet apertures, characterised in that the hose or tube, the inside thereof is provided with at least one structural element, for example a flap, by means of which the outflow resistance is variable in response to the internal pressure and wherein the end section of the flap lies against the inner surface of the hose or tube under pressure and at least one of the contacting faces of the hose or tube or flap has throughflow passages by reason of its surface structure.

CLASS 26. 143167

Int. Cl A46 b 1/00.

A TOOTH BRUSH

Applicant & Inventor. BHANU PRATAP SINGH CHAUHAN, G-23, MAHARANI BAGH, NEW DELHI, INDIA.

Application No. 1831/Cal/75 filed September 23, 1975

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch

6 Claims

A toothbrush consisting of an elongate member made of my suitable material, such as plastic, one end of said member comprising a handle, a carrier member having bristles mounted therein removably held to said elongate member and a resilient plate, said carrier member has a pair of depending pins, each of said pins having a head corresponding holes being provided in said elongate member for engagement with said pins and such that said carrier member is held by a snap fit to said elongate member and said resilient plate provided to bear against said carrier member to detach the carrier member from said elongated member

CLASS 155-D 143168

Int. Cl. C09j 7/02.

LAMINATING APPARATUS.

Applicant & Inventor SURENDRA LAL MAHENDRA, 9A/84, WESTERN EXTENSION AREA, KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005, INDIA

Application No 1888/Cal/75 filed October 1, 1975

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

7 Claims

A laminating apparatus consisting of a conveyor belt including means adapted to feed a thermoplastic film onto said conveyor belt, at least a pair of rollers provided in association with said conveyor belt, characterised in that, adhesive control means is provided in the immediate vicinity of said pair of rollers, one roller of said pair of rollers adapted to be a guide means for the thermoplastic film, said pair of rollers also being pressure means.

CLASS 146D_a & 148B 143169

Int Cl G03b 19/00, 21/00.

COMPACT CAMERA AND VIEWER APPARATUS.

Applicant PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED, OF 671 HOPE STREET, STAMFORD, CONN 06906, U.S.A.

Inventor GEORGE JOHANNUS YEVICK

Application No 1992/Cal/75 filed October 15, 1975

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

12 Claims

A combination projector and camera projection apparatus including

(a) a generally planar array of objective lenses,

(b) an opaque scene mask, said mask being at a distance from said lenses equal to the image distance of said lenses,

(c) septa extending from said objective lenses to said scene mask, said septa defining cells, the septa forming with their intersection with said scene mask a plurality of identical zones on said scene mask, each zone corresponding to a single lens of the array,

(d) said scene mask having apertures, there being an aperture for and corresponding to each of said objective lenses and to each of said zones, the optic axis of each objective lens intersecting a corresponding, single one of said zones on said scene mask, the apertures of said scene mask being non-homologously positioned with respect to the said zones of the scene mask so that no two apertures of said scene mask have the same homologous position in their respective zones.

CLASS 93. 143170

Int Cl B01j 2/00; & C04b 5/02

APPARATUS FOR DISCHARGING HOT, LIQUID MATERIAL FROM A PRESSURE VESSEL

Applicant DR C OTTO & COMP. GMBH, OF BOCHUM, WEST GERMANY

Inventors WILHELM DANGUILLIER & SIEGFRIED POHL

Application No 2343/Cal/75 filed December 15, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

4 Claims

An apparatus for discharging material which occurs in the form of granulates in the cooling liquid of a collecting vessel whose bottom can be locked by a valve, said material in hot and liquid form being withdrawn by means of an overflow from a pressure vessel disposed above the collecting vessel and being quenched, characterized in that the collecting vessel is provided with a coolant supply and discharge, controlled by means of floats, by means of which a constant liquid level is maintained and with a control device which opens the valve at the bottom of the collecting vessel when granulated material accumulates in the coolant of the collecting vessel to a specified height below the level of the coolant, a discharge vessel filled with coolant and also lockable at the bottom by means of a valve being disposed beneath the collecting vessel for the reception of the contents thereof and whose interior can be brought to the pressure of the collecting vessel but can also be expanded to ambient pressure and from which the ganulate together with the coolant disposed in the discharge vessel can be withdrawn after opening of the valve

CLASS 172-D_a. 143171

Int. Cl D01h 5/86

APRON BRIDGE BAR FOR USE IN DRAFTING SYSTEM.

Applicant TEXMACO LIMITED, BELGHARIA, CALCUTTA-56, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

Inventors. MR SHRIKRISHNA AGARWAL, (2) MR. JOGINDRA SINGH—HANSPAUL & (3) MR RAMESH CHANDRA SHARMA.

Application No. 2437/Cal/75 filed December 31, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A bottom bridge bar for use in the drafting system, which bridge bar supports the bottom apron and in conjunction with the top apron feeds the fibres to the nip of the delivery rollers is made out of sheet metal strip and shaped by a press to have the desired profile at its face or top, the leg being formed by bending the same strip from either end of the strip to extend below the top, the free end of the top being developed as a nose of curved shape

CLASS 172-C$_6$. 143172

Int. Cl. D01g 9/00

DEVICE FOR CLEANING TEXTILE FIBRE FLOCKS

Applicant, TRUTZSHLER GMBH & CO., KG., OF DUVENSTRASSE 82-92, D-4050 MONCHENGLADBACH 3, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventor: WALTER OELLERS.

Application No 576/Cal/76 filed April 1, 1976

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

Device for cleaning textile fibre flocks having an endless, continuously circulating conveyor band, which is penetrable to air, a means for continuous feeding of textile fibre flocks onto the upper side of the conveyor band and a means for sucking air from below through the conveyor band convered by a layer of said fibre flocks, characterised in that a rotating roller, having elastically very flexible leaves which protrude freely in radial direction and are substantially parallel to the roller axis, circulates in proximity to the delivery side of the conveyor band at such a high speed that the circumferential speed of the ends of the leaves is somewhat greater than the speed of the conveyor band, and being arranged in such a manner that the ends of the leaves strikes a point of the conveyor band which is not supported by the roller

CLASS 110 143173

Int. Cl. D04b 7/08

DOMESTIC KNITTING MACHINE

Applicant, SUPERBA S.A., OF 13, RUE DE PFASTATT MULHOUSE, HAUT, RHIN, FRANCE

Inventor: ALFRED GLOECKLER

Application No. 713/Cal/76 filed April 24, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent ffiOce, Calcutta

6 Claims

A domestic knitting machine consisting of at least one needle board supporting slidingly in grooves the knitting needles and a movable carriage parallel above the needle board, the carriage being provided with a lock fitted with an electromagnetic needle selection component, which machine is characterized in that the electromagnetic component is mounted on the lock with the aid of a guiding means ensuring free movement in a direction substantially perpendicular to the plane of the needle board

CLASS 40-C & 148H 143174

Int Cl. G03c 1/34.

STABILISING PHOTOGRAPHIC SILVER-HALIDE EMULSIONS.

Applicant: VEB FILMFABRIK WOLFEN, OF 444 WOLFEN 1, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

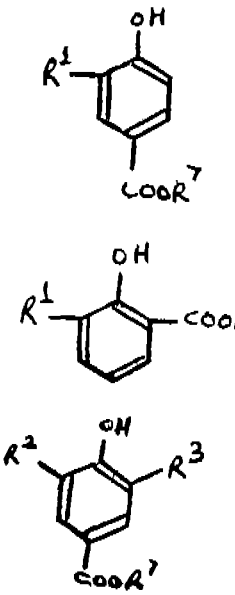
Inventors: HORST ENGELMANN, (2) GUNTHER FISCHER, (3) GUNTHER BACH, (4) CHRISTA MELZ

Application No 871/Cal/76 filed May 19, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

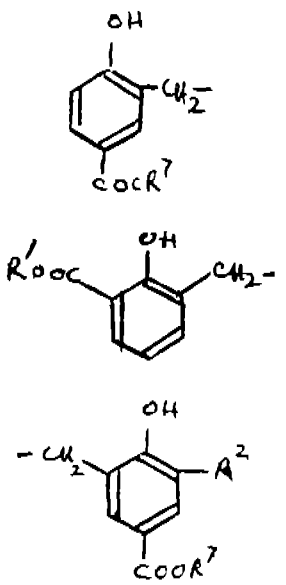
5 Claims

A process for stabilising a photographic silver-halide emulsion, which comprises adding to the emulsion or to an auxiliary layer, in amounts within the range of from 0.1 to 50 mmole per mole of silver halide, a compound of one of the general formulae I, II, and III.



in which R^1 denotes the group $-CH_2-N(R^4)\ R^5$, R^2 denotes the group $-CH2-N(R^6)\ R^8$, R^3 denotes R^1 or R^2, R^4 denotes an alkyl group;

R^5 denotes an alkyl group or the group $-CH_2COOR^7$, R^6 denotes a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, or R^4 and R^5 together or R^6 and R^8 together denote an alkylene group, an oxalkylene group, a thialkylene group, an azalkylene group, or an alkylene $-N(R^9)$-alkylene group, such that the two symbols and the nitrogen atom to which they are attached denoted a heterocyclic ring, R^7 denotes a hydrogen atom, an alkali metal atom or an ammonium group, and R^8 denotes a group of one of the formulae IVa, IVb and IVc



in the case of formulae I, II, and III respectively

CLASS 32B & 56B 143175
Int Cl-C10g 3/00, 39/00.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS FROM ALIPHATIC OXYGEN-CONTAINING ORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

Applicant: MOBIL OIL CORPORATION, OF 150 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors STEPHEN ALLAN BUTTER, CLARENCE DAYTON CHANG, ANTHONY THEODORE JUREWICZ, WARREN WILLIAM KAEDING, WILLIAM HARRY LANG, ANTHONY JOHN SILVESTRI AND ROBER LLOYD SMITH.

Application No 1706/Cal/74 filed July 31, 1974

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

50 Claims

A process for producing aromatic hydrocarbons by catalytic conversion of a feed comprising aliphatic, oxygen-containing, organic compounds, which may additionally contain one or more associated compounds such as herein described, which process comprises contacting said feed at a temperature of at least 500°F, and a pressure of 0 to 3000 psig with a catalyst comprising a crystalline aluminosilicate zeolite, which may optionally contains on or more metals such as herein described, having a silica/alumina ratio of at least 12 and a constraint index from 1 to 12 as hereinbefore defined.

CLASS 80H 143176

Int Cl.-B01d 17/02, B01d 21/00

APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING THE GAS-MAIN FLUSHING LIQUOR YIELDED IN COKE OVENS

Applicant: DR C. OTTO & COMP GMBH., OF BOCHUM, WEST GERMANY.

Inventor: DR. HANSJUERGEN ULLRICH.

Application No. 1877/Cal/74 filed August 21, 1974

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent ffiOce, Calcutta

12 Claims

Apparatus for separating mixed liquids and solids, including tar and water, such as the gas-main flushing liquid yielded in coke evens, to obtain water substantially free from tar and solids and tar substantially free from water and suspended solids, comprising a tank, an entry to the tank for said mixed liquids and solids, first and second groups of inclined settlement surfaces forming inclined passages each group having a bottom entry, and overflows above each of the two groups disposed in said tank, the overflows being so adjustable, and the entries of the two groups being disposed at such a height, that the entry of the first group is above, and the entry of the second group is below, a tar-water phase boundary which forms when the mixed liquids and solids are delivered to said tank

CLASS 90F. 143177

Int Cl.-C03b 37/02, 37/08

METHOD OF FORMING GLASS FIBERS AND AN APPARATUS THEREFOR

Applicant: OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORPORATION, AT TOLEDO, OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor HELLMUT IMANUEL GLASER

Application No 2798/Cal/74 filed December 18, 1974

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

23 Claims

A method of forming fibers comprising delivering discrete streams of molten glass under pressure through perforations in a horizontally disposed flat plate with the perforation outlets all located at the planer surface of the plate, attenuating the streams downwardly into fibers, and projecting a fluid upwardly to impinge against the planar surface at such a velocity and such a volume as to cool the plate to a temperature below that at which the streams of molten glass will flood over the planar surface and thereby to promote the delivery of discrete streams

CLASS 24D. 143178

Int Cl-F16d 65/18.

TANDEM CONTROL VALVE

Applicant GIRLING LIMITED, OF KINGS ROAD, TYSELEY, BIRMINGHAM 11, ENGLAND.

Inventors HELMUT HEIBEL AND JORG THIELECKE

Application No 221/Cal/75 filed February 6, 1975.

Convention date February 20, 1974/(7803/74) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A pressure control valve for a braking system having separate pressure circuits, comprising a housing, a primary valve having an inlet and an outlet for connection in one of the circuit, and a secondary valve having an inlet and an outlet for connection in the other circuit, each of the valves having a valve seat and a valve co-operating closure member, the valve seats being axially spaced apart and the valve closure members being axially aligned, wherein the valve closure members are connected together for movement in unison for simultaneous opening or closing of the valves and in such a manner as to permit adjustment of the axial spacing of the valve closure members to correspond to the axial spacing of the valve seats

CLASS 116G & 167C. 143179

Int Cl Bo3b 11/00

A DEVICE FOR CONTINUOUSLY WITHDRAWING SOLIDS WHICH HAVE FORMED A SEDIMENT IN A LIQUID

Applicant: DR C OTTO & COMP, GMBH, OF BOCHUM, WEST GERMANY

Inventors EGON HAESE AND HANS MOLL.

Application No 626/Cal/75 filed March 29, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A device wherein solids which have formed a sediment in liquids are continuously withdrawn from a processing chamber into a collecting chamber likewise filled with liquid characterised in that the processing chamber and the collecting chamber which are components of a preferably cylindrical container, are separated from one another by a funnel-shaped plate having a central outlet nozzle and extending obliquely downwards and disposed in the bottom portion of the container, the outlet nozzle projects into the centre of an upwardly open bell chamber disposed inside the collecting chamber, a conveying pipe extending up to the centre of the bottom of the bell chamber, and a mushroom-shaped distributor is disposed at a distance from the bottom of the bell-chamber, a conveying pipe extending up to the centre of the ending in the centre of the outlet of the nozzle, the conveying pipe extending as far as the distributor and, in the neighbourhood of the gap between the distributor and the bottom of the bell chamber, the conveying pipe is provided with lateral outlet slots for the conveying liquid travelling through the pipe, and the angle between the distributor cone and the horizontal is greater than the angle of repose of the solids to be processed

CLASS 72C 143180

Int Cl-C06C, 5/04

IMPACT DETONATOR

Applicant: NICO-PYROTECHNIK HANNS- JURGEN DIEDERICHS KG, OF 2077, TRITTAU, BEI DER FEUERWERKEREI, WEST GERMANY.

Inventor WILLI LUBBERS.

Application No. 1093/Cal/75 filed June 2, 1975.

Convention date June 4, 1974/(F42C 15-2474) WEST GERMANY.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

Impact detonator with a primer cap arranged in a hinder-proof manner, opposite to and in front of detonating body containing the primer cap, in which the fixing or securing of the primer cap containing the detonator body opposite to the primer is achieved by means of check ball that is positioned at the same time in at least one or more bore holes of the ignition body and in an annular groove of the detonating body and is enclosed or surrounded by the cartridge fuse and with at least one circular or annular recess provided on the detonating body for a pellet that is influenced by moment of inertia and is movable in space between the detonating body and the ignition head characterised in that besides the cartridge fuse the detonator is provided with an easily destructible casing which encloses at least one check ball also during the flight of the projectile

CLASS 122. 143181

Int. Cl.-B03c 3/00.

A DEVICE FOR DUST REMOVAL FROM AIR

Applicant. COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Inventors: DR PRATAP CHANDER MEHENDRU, DR KAMLESH JAIN AND VINAY SINGH PANWAR.

Application No. 2184/Cal/75 filed November 15, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

15 Claims

A device for dust removal from the air or a gas stream comprising a frame on which thin film strips and sheets are alternately mounted characterised in that the frame is of an insulating material such as perspex, teflon, bakelite, wood, hylum, the film strips fixed on the frame are thin film electrets which create an electrostatic field in the space between or adjacent to the thin film electrets and the sheets are of non-conducting materials such as paper or polyurethane sheets, whereby the dust particles in the air or a gas stream while passing through the space between or adjacent to the thin film electrets get induced charge, due to the presence of electrostatic field, on themselves thereby getting attracted to the surface of the thin film electret and removed from the air or a gas stream, by the thin film electrets

CLASS 152E 143182

Int Cl.-C08h 15/00, C09k 3/00.

COMPOSITION FOR REDUCING THE STATIC CHARGE ON SURFACE OF POLYSTYRENE FOAM

Applicant THE CHIEF CONTROLLER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI (INDIA).

Inventors: DR KAPPAGANTULA JWALA BALAKRISHNA, SHRI SHANTI PRASAD BAJPAI AND SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI

Application No. 1114/Cal/76 filed June 22, 1976

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch

2 Claims No drawings

Composition for use in reducing static charge on the surface of polystyrene foam which comprises,

polyvinyl acetate emulsion—2 parts by weight,

sodium lauryl sulphate—1 part by weight, and

water—20 parts by weight.

CLASS 14C 143183

Int. Cl.-H01m 27/00.

BATTERY OF COKE OVENS WITH REGENERATIVE HEAT EXCHANGE.

Applicant DR. C OTTO & COMP. GMBH, OF BOCHUM, WEST GERMANY

Inventor FOLKARD WACKERBARTH

Application No 1249/Cal/76 filed July 12, 1976

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

6 Claims

Battery of coke ovens with regenerative heat exchange between the uncombined combustion media and the burned gases, the heating flue rows being connected on the one hand through nozzle ducts associated with rich gas burners or through horizontal brick ducts extending beneath the heating flue floors to a rich gas distribution duct extending along the battery and/or through regenerator floor ducts and changeover cocks to a lean gas distribution duct extending along the battery and are connected on the other hand via regenerator floor ducts and smoke gas valves to a smoke gas collecting ducts, characterized in that the branches of the gas distribution ducts leading to the individual heating flue rows and the region of the smoke gas valves are provided with identical flow resistances of such magnitude as to ensure adequately uniform distribution of the combustion media over the individual heating flue rows.

CLASS 6B, 143184

Int. Cl.-B01d 47/10

PROCESS FOR THE SEPARATION OF DRY PARTICULATE MATTER FROM A HOT GAS.

Applicant: SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ B.V., OF CAREL VAN BYLANDTLAAN 30, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS

Inventors: MAARTEN JOHANNES VAN DER BURGT AND PIETER BUITER.

Application No 1853/Cal/76 filed October 8, 1976

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

8 Claims

A process for the separation of dry particulate matter from a hot gas having a temperature in the range from 100 to 500°C, the greater part of the particulate matter first being removed from the gas by means of at least one cyclone and the gas subsequently being scrubbed with water in at least two stages, while the aqueous suspension of particulate matter obtained in the first stage is partly injected into the feed gas, characterized in that

(a) the aqueous suspension of particulate matter obtained in each consecutive stage is partly recycled to the said stage and partly to the preceding stage, and

(b) the aqueous suspension of particulate matter which is recycled to the final stage is first cooled to a temperature in the range of 25 to 200°C

CLASS $32F_{8a}$ & $55E_4$. 143185

Int. Cl.-C07c 69/78.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2 (CARBAMOYL) PHENYL-2-ACETOXYBENZOATE.

Applicant: BEECHAM GROUP LIMITED, OF BEECHAM HOUSE, GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

Inventors ADRIAN FRANCIS DAVIS AND GORDON JAMES ALBERT DIXON

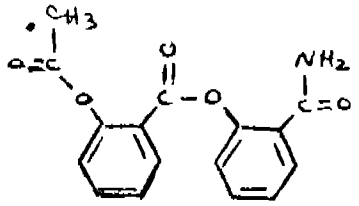
Application No. 229/Cal/77 filed February 17, 1977.

Convention date February 20, 1976/(06716/76) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A process for the preparation of 2 (carbamoyl) phenyl-2-acetoxy-benzoate of formula (I)



comprising reacting a salt of salicylamide with an acetyl salicylic acid halide in an inert organic liquid medium

CLASS 157D$_8$ 143186

Int. Cl.-F01b 27/12

TRACK TAMPING MACHINE, MORE PARTICULARLY TRACK TAMPING AND LEVELLING MACHINE

Applicant FRANZ PLASSER BAHNBAUMASCHINEN-INDUSTRIEGESELLSCHAFT M B H JOHANNESGASSE 3, VIENNA 1, AUSTRIA.

Inventor ING JOSEF THEURER

Application No 855/Cal/76 filed May 15, 1976

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims

Track tamping machine for the substantially simultaneous consolidation of the ballast beneath several directly adjacently disposed sleepers of a track, more particularly a track tamping and levelling machine with tamping tools supported on the tamping tool frame or on an intermediate carrier and vibratory drives, reciprocatory drives and vertical adjustment drives associated therewith, every two tamping tools which are adjustable relative to each other along the track and can plunge together into a sleeper crib forming a spreading-tamping tool pair, characterized in that only two spreading-tamping tool pairs of groups adapted to plunge into two directly adjacent sleeper cribs—are arranged one behind the other along the track and, together with a common drive for the vertical adjustment of the tamping tools, form a mechanical structural unit or a twin spreading- tamping unit and that at least two of the said twin units are arranged directly one behind the other for plunging the total of four spreading-tamping pairs or groups into four sleeper cribs which are arranged directly one behind the other.

CLASS 121 & 1946c 143187

Int Cl H01j 61/20, 61/35, 61/38

HIGH PRESSURE MERCURY VAPOUR DISCHARGE LAMPS

Applicant WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, OF WESTINGHOUSE BUILDING, GATEWAY CENTER, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15222, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Inventors FERDINAND ROKOSZ AND JOSEPH WINSTON SAUSVILLE

Application No 1264/Cal/74 filed June 11, 1974

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

3 Claims

A high pressure mercury vapour discharge lamp comprising an elongated light-transmitting arc tube containing a predetermined amount of mercury which when fully vaporized during normal operation of said lamp will provide a predetermined pressure of mercury vapour in the arc tube an outer light transmitting envelope having spaced from and enclosing said arc tube, an interior surface with a non-luminescent oxide coating of principally submicron particles of at least one of silica, magnesia, titania, and alumina disposed directly thereon, and a phosphor mixture disposed on said non-luminescent oxide coating, said phosphor mixture consisting essentially of 70-90% by weight of at least one of yttrium phosphate—vanadate activated by europium and yttrium vanadate activated by europium and 10—30% by weight of at least one of magnesium fluorogermanate activated with manganese and magnesium arsenate activated with manganese

CLASS 32Fd & 40-F 143188

Int Cl C07c 51/56

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE CONTINUOUS DEHYDRATION OF MALEIC ACID

Applicant UCB, S A., OF 4, CHAUSSEE DE CHARLEROI SAINT-GILLES-LEZ-BRUXELLES, BELGIUM.

Inventor JEAN RAMIOULLE.

Application No 1929/Cal/74 filed August 27, 1974.

Convention date August 28, 1973 (40528/73) U K

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

5 Claims

A continuous process for the preparation of maleic anhydride from an aqueous solution of maleic acid formed in the production of maleic anhydride by the catalytic oxidation of aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons, with the continuous elimination of the impurities which accompany this maleic acid solution or which are subsequently formed in the course of the conversion of maleic acid into maleic anhydride, which comprises the following stages :

(a) the starting aqueous solution of maleic acid is continuously heated in a concentration zone kept at a temperature of 100-150°C and at a pressure of 400-760 mm Hg in order to obtain molten maleic acid containing 0 10% by weight of water and water vapor said water vapor being washed in order to recover the entrained maleic acid, the aqueous solution of maleic acid thus formed being fed to stage (c);

(b) the molten maleic acid obtained in stage (a) is fed continuously to a convention zone kept at a temperature of 115-165°C and at a pressure of 40—200 mm Hg and containing, on the one hand a liquid suspension composed of a reaction mixture containing about 1—20% by weight of maleic acid, 0 30% by weight of fumaric acid, 99-55% by weight of maleic anhydride and 0 5% by weight of of resinous residues, the amount of molten maleic acid added in an order to recover the entrained maleic acid, the aqueous 50% of the weight of said reaction mixture and on the other hand a purified gaseous phase containing maleic anhydride and water vapor;

(c) part of the reaction mixture, representing from 0 5 to 5% by weight of the total reaction mixture per hour, is continuously or semi-continuously taken off and fed to a dissolution and filtration zone, in which it is suspended in the aqueous solution of maleic acid coming from stages (a) and (d), the suspension thus obtained being filtered in order to separate a solid cake of fumaric acid and resinous residues, which is discharged from the system, and a liquid filtrate consisting of an aqueous solution of maleic acid which is returned to the starting aqueous solution of maleic acid,

(d) the gaseous phase produced in stage (b) is continuously condensed at a temperature above the dew point of the water vapor present, the condensate thus obtained being maleic anhydride with a purity of at least 99% which is collected as the product of the process, while the residual water vapor which still contains entrained maleic anhydride is washed with water in order to from an aqueous solution of maleic acid which is recycled to stage (c)

CLASS 40-F 143189

Int Cl C08g 35/00.

A REACTOR FOR POLYMERIZATION OR POLYCONDENSATION PROCESSES

Applicant KARL FISCHER APPARATE- U ROHRLEITUNGSBAU, OF 159-165 HOLZHAUSER STRASSE, 1 BERLIN 27 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,

Inventor . HORST HOTHERT.

Application No 1945/Cal/74 filed August 29, 1974

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20 Claims

A reactor for polymerization or polycondensation processes having a cylindrical interior and provided with a stirrer mounted within the reactor to be rotatable about an axis in the direction of the longitudinal axis of the reactor interior, the reactor being further provided with a reaction mass inlet, a reaction mass discharge conduit, a conduit for removal of gaseous substances evaporating during the reaction, and a heating device, said reactor being inclined so that its longitudinal axis is at an acute angle to the vertical and the interior of the reactor presents an upper region or vapor chamber in communication with the conduit for removal of gaseous substances and a lower region or reaction mass chamber in communication with the reaction mass discharge conduit, the stirrer being such that at least part thereof dips into the reaction mass and emerges, therefrom into the vapor chamber during each of its revolutions, characterised in that mounting means are disposed at the lower axial end of the reactor to constitute the sole support for the stirrer and a stirrer drive member is disposed adjacent the lower axial end of the reactor for rotating the stirrer within the reactor

CLASS 201A & D 143190

Int Cl.-C02b 1/18 & C02c 1/02

A CARBONATED SYSTEM AND A PROCESS FOR RAPID WATER DISINFECTION IN SUCH SYSTEM

Applicant THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, P O DRAWER 1734 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30301, U.S A

Inventors : ANTON AMON & JASON KUYERS SEDAM

Application No 2073/Cal/74 filed September 18, 1974

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

15 Claims,

A process for rapid disinfection of a water supply which is contaminated with micro-organisms and to be consumed either in the form of potable carbonated water, so as an admixture of said carbonated water with a syrup, which comprises the steps of lowering the pH of the contaminated water to less than 6.0, but greater than 4 0, without the addition of a mineral or organic acid, by the introduction of carbon dioxide gas into the contaminated water, and at substantially the same time by injecting a sufficient amount of liquid halogen-based disinfectant into the contaminated water to achieve the complete elimination of non-cyst forming pathogenic micro-organisms and substantial reduction of non-pathogenic micro-organisms.

CLASS 32A, 143191

Int Cl -C09b 29/00

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEW WATER-SOLUBLE AZO DYESTUFFS

Applicant HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 6230 FRANKFURT/MAIN 80 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

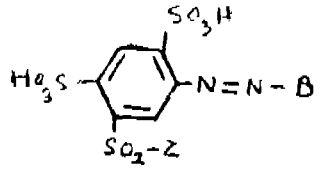
Inventors HERMANN FUCHS, (2) GUSTAV KAPAUN, (3) FRITZ MEININGER

Application No 2305/Cal/74 filed October 17, 1974

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A process for the preparation of water-soluble azo dyestuffs which in the form of the free acid, correspond to the general formula (1)

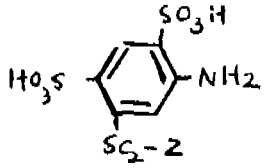


in which Z stands for a grouping of the formula 2 or 3.

$$-CH_2-CH_2-A \text{ or}$$

$$-CH=CH_2$$

in which A represents a N, N- dialkylamino group with 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl moieties or the ester radical of a mono-or poly-basic acid capable of being split off by an alkaline agent, such as sodium hydroxide or sodium carbonate, B stands for a residue of a water-soluble or water- insoluble azo component of the aniline-, naphthol-naphthylamine, aminonaphthol, pyridone, aminopyridine, 1-phenyl-5-amino-pyrazole- or 1-phenyl-5-pyrazolone series, which can be substituted in the aromatic and/or heterocyclic ring, for example by alkyl, alkoxy, oxalkyl, cyanalkyl, aminoalkyl or alkoxy-alkyl groups with 1 to 6 carbon atoms each in the alkyl and alkoxy moities, or by chlorine or bromine atoms, cyano, sulfonic acid, cinyl sulfony, β-sulfatoethylsulfonyl groups, acyl groups such as acetyl or benzoyl groups, carboxyl groups, acylamino groups such as acetylamino, benzoylamino, methyl-benzoylamino, chlorobenzyolamino or acetylaminobenzoylamino groups, arylamino groups such as pehnylamino, tolylamino or nephthylamino groups which as pehanylamino, tolylamino or nephthylamino groups which comprises diazotizing an amino compound of the general formula 4



In which Z stands for a grouping of the formula (2) or (3) defined above, or for the β-hydroxyethyl group, in a generally known manner, and coupling it with an azo compound of the formula 5.

H—B

in which B is defined above, at temperatures between 0°C and about 40°C and a pH value between 0 and 9 and, if the so obtained dyestuff contains the β-hydroxyethyl group for Z, converting it by esterification with amidosulfonic acid in presence of an organic base such as pyridine of picoline or with chlorosulfonic acid in N-methyl-purrolidone or with sulphuric acid into sulfuric acid ester

CLASS 40B 143192

Int Cl -B01j 11/20 143192.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SILVER CATALYSTS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ETHYLENE OXIDE

Applicant : SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ B V, OF 30, CAREL VAN BYLANDTLAAN, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS

Inventor PETER ANTHONY KILTY

Application No 2330/Cal/74 filed Otober 22, 1974

Convention date October 26, 1973 (49962/73) U K

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

18 Claims

A process for the preparation of silver catalysts for the production of ethylene oxide which comprises :

(a) impregnating a porous refractory support having a surface area from 0 03 m^2/g to 10 m^2/g with a solu-

tion of a compound of an alkali metal having an atomic number from 10 through 55 in such concentration as produced-optionally after extraction with a solvent after either step (b) or (c) indicated below — in the final catalyst a content from 0.25 to 16 milligram equivalent weights of the alkali metal ions per kilogram total catalyst from each square metre of support surface area per gram of catalyst support (mgew/kg)/(m²/g),

(b) at least partially drying the impregnated support of step (a),

(c) contacting the product of step (b) with a liquid phase containing a dissolved silver compound or a slurry of a silver compound to deposit from 1 to 25 per cent by weight of silver, based on the total catalyst, on the support surface, and

(d) thermally treating the product of step (c), to convert the silver compound to silver metal

CLASS 56A 143193.

Int. Cl.-C02b 1/00.

PROCESS FOR THE PURIFICATION OF WATER BY DISTILLATION AND APPARATUS FOR CARRYING IT OUT.

Applicant : BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE, AT 7, ROUTE DE DRIZE, 1227 CAROUGE, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

Inventors : JEAN-CLAUDE FREDERIC COURVOISLER, (2) JEAN LUC-CHARLES MEYLAN, (3) DANIEL MAURICE GROSS, & (4) JACQUES PIERRE DENIS FOURNIER.

Application No 2424/Cal/74 filed November 5, 1974

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

22 Claims

Process for the purification of water by heating of said water by solar energy and by distillation characterised by the fact that the water to be treated is spread out in the form of a sheet or a surface having the property of absorbing solar radiation by accumulating thermal energy, that this sheet of water is covered by a layer of liquid material which is permeable to solar radiation, immiscible with the water and having a vapour pressure less than that of the water, that the assembly thus formed is subjected to irradiation by solar radiation so as to increase the temperature of the water, that at lease a part of the water thus removed is evaporated without supply of additional solar thermal energy and that at least a part of the water vapour thus formed is condensed and recovered in the liquid state

CLASS 32E 143194

Int Cl.-C08f 1/11, 1/62; & 3/46

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ION-EXCHANGE RESIN-BEADS.

Applicant : I C I AUSTRALIA LIMITED & COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION, OF 1, NICHOLSON STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA 3001, AUSTRALIA AND LIMESTONE AVENUE, CAMPBELL, AUSTRALIA, CAPITAL TERRYTORY, AUSTRALIA.

Inventors : MALCOLM EDWARD HAYWARD, & VOLKER ELMAR MAIER.

Application No 2435/Cal/74 filed November 6, 1974.

Convention date November 21, 1973 (PB 5724/73) Australia.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims. No Drawing.

A process of manufacturing approximately spherical polymeric beads of average size less than 20 microns, which process comprises copolymerising an unsaturated carboxylic acid and a crosslinking agent characterised in that the polymerisation is initiated by means of a two part redox free radical system and is carried out in a reaction mixture comprising a fine suspension of droplets of an organic phase in an aqueous phase wherein the organic phase comprises an acid chosen from the group consisting of methacrylic acid and crotonic acid; a crosslinking agent; and an oil soluble and water insoluble first part of a redox free radical initiator system; and wherein the aqueous phase comprises water, at least 15% weight inert salt per volume aqueous phase and a suspending agent; and the second part of the redox free radical initiator is at least partially soluble in both the organic and the aqueous phase and is added to the reaction mixture during the course of polymerisation while the mixture is maintained at a temperature in 0°C to 50°C.

CLASS 32A$_3$ 143195

Int. Cl. C07d 37/04 & C09b 15/00.

PROCESS OF PREPARING ACRIDONE COMPOUNDS.

Applicant : SANDOZ LTD., OF LICHTSTRASSE 35, 4002 BASLE, SWITZERLAND

Inventors : RODOLF ALTIPARMAKIAN & HANS BOHLER.

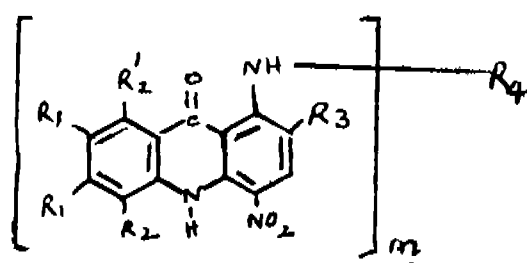
Application No 54/Cal/75 filed January 9, 1975

Convention date January 11, 1974 (01308/74) U.K.

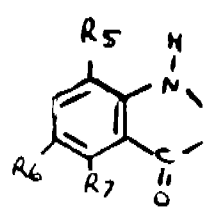
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

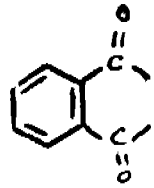
A process of preparing compounds of formula 1.



in which either R_1 and R_1', independently, signify a hydrogen or halogen atom or a nitro, cyano, methyl, alkoxy, aminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonylamino, benzoylamino, phenylamino-carbonyl, alkylamino or phenylamino radical, or R_1 and R_1', together signify a radical of formula shown in the drawings.

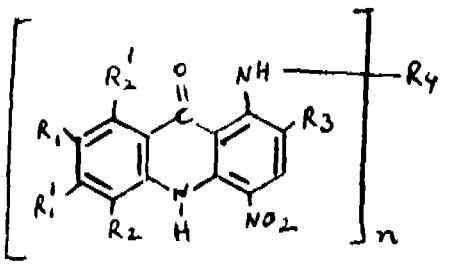


in which R_6 signifies a hydrogen atom or a nitro group, R_6 signifies a hydrogen or halogen atom, and R_7 signifies an unsubstituted amino radical or an amino radical substituted by alkyl, phenyl, benzoyl or anthraquinonyl, or R_1 and R_1', together, signify a radical of formula b

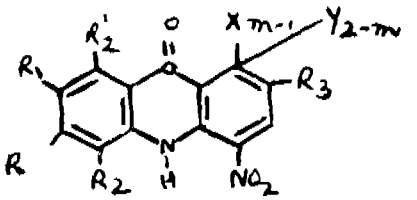


R_2, R_3' and R_3, independently, signify a hydrogen or halogen atom, n signifies 1 or 2, R_4 signifies an anthraquinonyl (when n signifies 1) or an anthraquinonylene (when n signifies 2) radical, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by up to 2 substituents selected from halogen, nitro

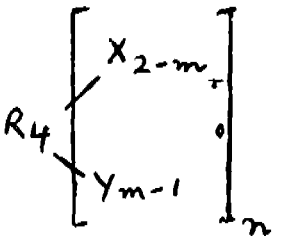
alkoxy, amino, alkylamino, phenylamino or benzylamino, with the proviso that when R_1, R_1', R_2, R_2' and R_3 signify hydrogen and n signifies 1, R_4 is other than an unsubstituted 1-anthraquinonyl radical, any phenyl radical in the compound of formula Ia.



being unsubstituted or substituted by up to 3 halogen atoms or by a methyl, nitro or alkoxy group, any alkyl or alkoxy radical in the compound of formula Ia, unless otherwise stated, being of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, the said process being characterized by condensing a compound of formula II



in which R_1, R_1', R_2, R_2' and R_3 are as defined above, which compound of formula III



where R_4 and n are as defined above, X signifying chlorine or bromine, Y signifying $-NH_2$, and m signifying 1 or 2, with the proviso that when R_1, R_1', R_2, R_2' and R_3 signify hydrogen and n signifies 1, R_4 is other than an unsubstituted 1-anthraquinonyl radical.

CLASS 32A$_1$. 143196

Int. Cl C09b 43/12

PROCESS FOR PREPARING AZOPIGMENTS.

Applicant, SANDOZ LTD, OF LICHTSTRASSE 35, 4002 BASLE, SWITZERLAND

Inventor: WILLY FORTER.

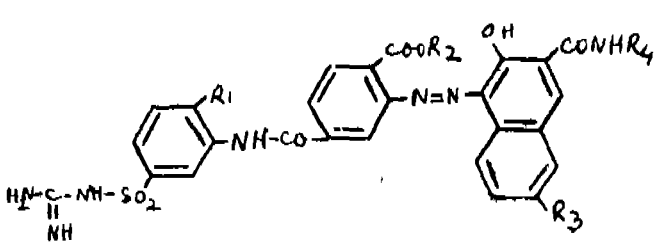
Application No 111/Cal/75 filed January 20, 1975.

Convention date January 21, 1974 (02741/74) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A process for preparing compounds of formula I



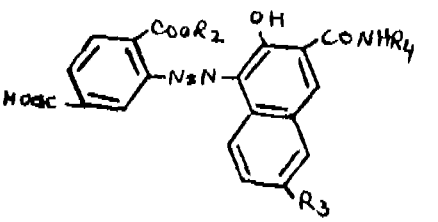
in which R_1 signifies a hydrogen or halogen atom or a methyl, methoxy or ethoxy radical,

R_2 signifies a methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl or iso-propyl radical,

R_4 signifies an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or naphthyl radical,

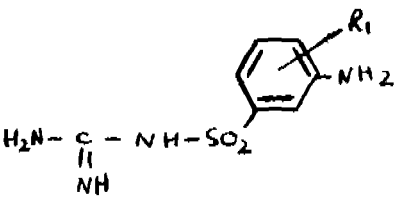
R_3 signifies a hydrogen atom or a methoxy or nitro group,

which compounds is free from carboxylic and sulphonic acid groups, characterised by consensing a compound of formula IV.



in which R_2, R_3 and R_4 are as defined above,

or a functional derivative thereof, with a compound of formula V.



in which R_4 is as defined above.

CLASS 144E$_4$. 143197

Int. Cl. C08f 29/16; 29/22.

COATING COMPOSITION.

Applicant: HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 6230 FRANKFURT/MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors: GERHARD GEBAUER, (2) JOHANNES BRANDRUP, (3) KURT KRAFT, (4) FRANZ MAYER.

Application No. 561/Cal/75 filed March 20, 1975.

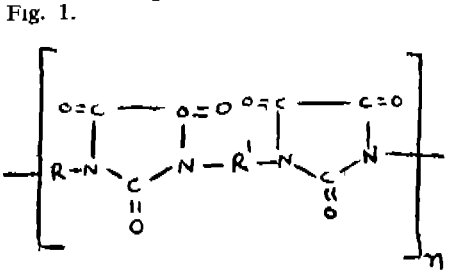
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

9 Claims

Coating composition which comprises

(a) from 10 to 90 parts by weight of a low molecular weight polytetrafluorethylene having a melt viscosity of from 10^1 to 10^6 poises (measured at 380°C by means of the high pressure capillary viscometer), a specific surface of from 1 to 40 m^2/g (measured according to the BET method, and a mean particle diameter of from 0.1 to 50 microns,

(b) from 90 to 10 parts by weight of a polymer containing triketo-imidazolidine rings in repeated units of the formula shown in Fig. 1.



where R is a mono- to trinuclear, bi- to tetravalent aromatic radical, the aromatic radicals optionally being also quinones, and in polynuclear systems the aromatic radicals optionally

being linked by aliphatic radicals or hetero atoms, furthermore the aromatic radicals optionally being mono-or polysubstituted by alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy aryl or monovalent functional radicals.

R′ is as defined for R or an aliphatic or cyclo-aliphatic hydrocarbon radical, R′ optionally being interrupted by one or more of the following groups :

(b_1) amide, imide and/or amidoimide groups, obtained by introduction of polycarboxylic acids, the ratio of the molar equivalents polycarboxylic acid . polyisocyanate being q . (q+1), and q being from 1 to 40,

(b_{2a}) chelate forming azo or azomethine groups :

(b_{2b}) metal chelates of such azo or azomethine groups; the ratio of the molar equivalents of the oxamide acid ester to chelate-forming agents and/or metal chelates being (2 to 94). (0 1 to 50), and the sum of oxamide acids ester, chelate-forming agent or chelate and possibly present polycarboxylic acids always being 100 mol %

n is an integer of from 1 to 70, and

(c) an aprotic organic solvent having a surface tension of more than 30 dyn/cm, in an amount by weight of from 0.43, to 100 times that of component (b), up to 80% of the amount by weight of this aprotic solvent having a surface tension of more than 30 dyn/cm optionally being replaced by another organic solvent not meeting at least one of the two cited requirements, but necessarily having a lower boiling point than the aprotic solvent.

CLASS 32F$_{2a}$. 143198

Int Cl -C07c 49/68, C09b 1/20, 85/10.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 1-AMINOANTHRAQUINONE

Applicant . MITSUI TOATSU CHEMICALS, INCORPORATED, OF 2-5, KASUMIGASEKI 3-CHOME, CHIYODA-KU, KOKYO, 100, JAPAN

Inventors AKIO IWAMURA, HISAMICHI MURAKAMI, ICHIRO OKUBO, MUNEYASU SAMESHIMA, TAGUI OSAWA AND YUTAKA HIRAI.

Application No 624/Cal/75 filed March 29, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A process for the preparation of 1-aminoanthraquinone, comprising the steps of catalytically hydrogenating 5-nitro-1, 4, 4a, 9a-tetrahydro-anthraquinone in a polar organic solvent in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst and adding a base to the reaction system during or after completion of the hydrogenation reaction.

CLASS 152E. 143199

Int. Cl -C08f 25/00

MOULDING COMPOSITIONS.

Applicant . BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors . KARL-HEINZ OTT, GERT HUMME, DIETMAR KRANZ AND HARRY ROHR.

Application No. 707/Cal/75 filed April 8, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims. No drawings

A moulding composition comprising :

(A)6 to 30 parts, by weight, of a graft polymer of from 20 to 60 parts, by weight, of a mixture of styrene and acrylonitrile in a weight ratio of from 95 : 5 to 60 : 40 on from 80 to 40 parts, by weight, of a butadiene homo- or co-polymer having a butadiene content of at least 30%, an average particle diameter of from 0.26 to 0 65 μ and a grafting degree of from 0.15 to 0.7,

(B) 14 to 45 parts, by weight, of a graft polymer of from 40 to 60 parts, by weight, of a mixture of styrene and acrylonitrile in a weight ratio of from 95 · 5 to 60 . 40 on from 60 to 40 parts, by weight, of a butadiene homo- or co-polymer having a butadiene content of at least 30%, an average particle diameter of from 0 05 to 0.25 μ and a grafting degree of from 0.4 to 0.9, and

(C) 25 to 80 parts, by weight, of a copolymer of styrene and/or α-methyl styrene with acrylonitrile in a weight ratio of from 80 : 20 to 60 40 having an average molecular weight of from 50,000 to 200,000 and a molecular heterogeneity of from 4 5 to 1 0.

CLASS 39J. 143200

Int. Cl.-C01b 21/06, 35/00.

PRODUCTION OF CUBIC BORON NITRIDE.

Applicant DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL DIAMOND (IRELAND) LIMITED, OF 24, INDUSTRIAL ESTATES, SHANNON AIRPORT, COUNTY CLARE, REPUBLIC OF IRELAND.

Inventor . ROBERT JOHN CAVENEY.

Application No. 1338/Cal/75 filed July 9, 1975

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A method of making elongate cubic boron nitride particles including the steps of providing a reaction zone, so placing essentially discrete layers of hexagonal boron nitride and catalyst in contact with each other in the reaction zone that when the contents of the reaction zone are subjected to conditions of temperature and pressure suitable for cubic boron nitride formation area of weakness are created in the hexagonal boron nitride layer, and subjecting the contents of the reaction zone to conditions of temperature and pressure suitable for cubic boron nitride formation.

CLASS 32F, & 55D$_2$. 143201

Int. Cl -C07d 57/00.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING PYRIMIDINONES

Applicant VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORPORATION, AT 341 EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

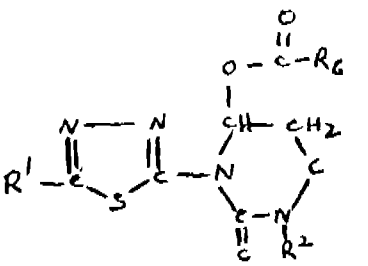
Inventor : DR. JOHN KRENZER.

Application No. 1652/Cal/75 filed August 26, 1975.

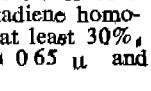
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

13 Claims

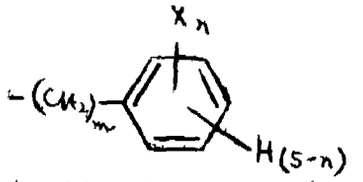
A process for preparing a compound of the formula XIII.



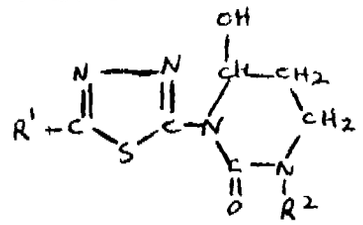
wherein R^1 is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkyl alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfinyl and cycloalkyl; R^3 is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkyl and as shown in formula X.



wherein R^4 and R^5 are each selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl; and R^6 is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkyl and as shown in formula XII



wherein X is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, halogen haloalkyl, nitro, cyano and alkoxy, and m and n are each integers from 0 to 3, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula II



wherein R^1 and R^2 are as heretofore described with an acid halide of the formula IV.

wherein R^6 is as heretofore described, in the presence of an acid acceptor, such as an amine.

CLASS 32F$_5$b. 143202

Int Cl.-C07d 99/12.

AN IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THIOTHIAMINE, AND THIAMINECHLORIDE HYDROCHLORIDE (VITAMIN B_1).

Applicant : INDIAN DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED (A GOVT. OF INDIA UNDERTAKING) N-12, SOUTH EXTENSION, PART-I, RING ROAD, NEW DELHI-49, INDIA.

Inventors : DILBAGH RAI SHRIDHAR, SUSHIL KUMAR ROY, RUDRARAJU RAMAKRISHNAM RAJU, DUVVURY SITARAMA MURTHY AND BHIMIREDDY VEERA REDDY.

Application No. 2303/Cal/75 filed December 4, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

5 Claims

A process for the manufacture of thiothiamine and thiamine chloride hydrochloride thereof which comprises of catalytic reduction of cyanopyrimidine in the presence of alcoholic ammonia, followed by the reaction of the obtained aminomethylpyrimidine with chloroacetopropyl alcohol, ammonia and carbondisulphide, whereafter the obtained product is treated with a mineral acid to obtain thiothiamine characterized in that the catalytic reduction is carried out at a pressure ranging from 1 to 5 kg/sq cm and temperature of 0° to 30°C and the subsequent reaction is carried out without isolation of the aminomethylpyridine, the thiamine chloride hydrochloride being obtained from the thiothiamine in a conventional manner.

CLASS 55F. 143203

Int. Cl -C12d 13/10.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GLUCOSE ISOMERASE

Applicant : ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INCORPORATED, 721, PESTALOZZI STREET, ST LOUIS, MISSOURI, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Inventors : KENNETH KUANGZEN SHIEH HAWARD AUGUSTUS LEE AND BRENDAN JAMES DONNELLY.

Application No 214/Cal/76 filed February 6, 1976

Division of Application No 2287/Cal/73 filed October 15, 1973

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims No drawings

A process for production of glucose isomerizing enzyme from a micro-organism belonging to the genus of *Actinoplanes* comprising the steps of growing *Actinoplanes* in a culture medium and recovering a glucose isomerizing enzyme therefrom.

CLASS 32F$_5$b & 55E$_4$ 143204

Int Cl -C07c 63/52.

PREPARATION OF THERAPEUTIC COMPOUNDS.

Applicant : THE BOOTS COMPANY LIMITED, OF 1 THANE ROAD WEST, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Inventors : JOHN STUART NICHOLSON AND JOHN LESLIE TURNER.

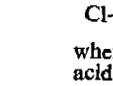
Application No 482/Cal/76 filed March 19, 1976

Convention date April 4, 1975/(13817/75) U.K.

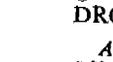
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims

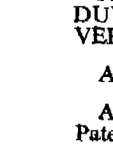
A process for preparing a compound of formula I



wherein Ar is an aryl group which comprises reacting a Grignard compound obtained from Ar, Br and magnesium, wherein Ar, is Ar or a group convertible to Ar on acidification with a compound of formula II.



wherein Z is OM, or NR_1R_2 wherein M is an alkali metal and R_1 and R_2 are the same or different alkyl, alkenyl or aryl or together with the nitrogenatom to which they are attached form a 5 to 7 membered ring, and acidifying the mixture to give a compound of formula III



where Y is OH or NR_1R_2 and converting this, in known manner, to the compound of formula I.

CLASS 80-I 143205

Int. Cl -B01d 25/00, 25/08.

A DEVICE FOR THE SEPARATION OF SOLIDS FROM A LIQUID STREAM

Applicant : LUDWIG TAPROGGE REINIGUNGSANLAGEN FUR ROHREN-WARMEAUS-TAUSCHER, OF WACHOLDERSTRASSE 7, 4000 DUSSELDORF 34, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventor : DIETER PATZIG.

Application No 106/Cal/77 filed January 27, 1977

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A device for the separation of solids from a liquid stream e g for supplying power-station condensers, comprising a cylindrical separator casting and a substantially cylindrical filter basket, in which the filter basket consists of filter basket

rings of perforated sheet material formed as bodies of rotation, inwardly convex in axial section and having inwardly bent flanges with adjacent flanges secured to each other to form a stiffening structure.

CLASS 126D. 143206

Int. Cl.-A62c 39/02

SMOKE DETECTOR.

Applicant PYROTECTOR, INCORPORATED, OF 333 LINCOLN STREET, HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : WILLIAM JOSEPH MALINOWSKI.

Application No 1715/Cal/74 filed August 1, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims

In a smoke detector of the type utilizing a pulsing light source and first means for producing a voltage pulse in response to the pulsed light under predetermined conditions, the improvement comprising second means connected to the output of the first voltage pulse producing means, which produces an output signal only in response to an input voltage pulse above a predetermined value, a flip-flop circuit having set and re-set terminals, the output of said second means being connected to the set terminal of the flip-flop circuit, whereby the flip-flop output is turned on when said second means produces an output signal and third means for periodically applying a signal to the re-set terminal of the flip-flop, to turn off the flip-flop output, the output of the flip-flop being connected to an alarm actuating unit.

CLASS 146C 143207

Int Cl.-G01c 5/24

A STRAIN GAUGE TORQUE TRANSDUCER

Applicant COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA

Inventors : DR. VED RAM SINGH, KUMARI SANTOSH JAIN, AND DR. RAM PARSHAD

Application No 2460/Cal/74 filed November 8, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch

8 Claims

A strain gauge torque transducer comprising a solid rod on which rod a strain gauge is mounted, the same being enclosed in a metal chamber one end of the solid rod being fixed to a solid block and the other end being free and kept outside the chamber, the free end of the solid rod carrying a handle to the free end of which a force or torque is applied, a mechanical shear strain is transmitted through the solid rod to the strain gauge, thereby changing the resistance of the said gauge, the gauge being one arm of Wheat-stone bridge the output of which bridge is fed to an amplifier and a recorder, this change of gauge resistance unbalances the bridge which being initially balanced for its null, the unbalance of the said bridge thus giving an electrical output which output is amplified by the amplifier and recorded on the recorder or an output meter, making it possible to measure a torque or force in terms of calibrated electrical output

CLASS 130-I 143208

Int. Cl.-C22b 1/00.

REDUCTION OF IRON IN TITANIUM ORE

Applicant : BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Inventor : GUNTER LAILACH

Application No 2748/Cal/74 filed December 16, 1974

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims No drawings

A process for the production of synthetic rutile from a titanium-containing, iron ore wherein a major proportion of the iron (III) present in the ore is reduced at a temperature of from 850°C to 1100°C into iron (II) by reaction with a steam-containing, gaseous reducing agent having a $H_2 : H_2O$ or H_2+CO H_2O+CO_2 molar ratio of from 0.36 to 1.8 wherein the resulting ore is reached to remove the iron (II) and iron (III) and wherein the residue is dried to form synthetic rutile.

CLASS 151C & 172C. 143209

Int. Cl.-D02g 1/02, 3/22

A PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING FIBER-REINFORCED EXTRUDATE.

Applicant MONSANTO COMPANY, OF 800 NORTH LINDBERGH BOULEVARD, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63166, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors LLOYD ARNOLD GOETTLER AND ARTHUR JAMES LAMBRIGHT

Application No 2841/Cal/74 filed December 23, 1974

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

36 Claims

A process for manufacturing a fiber-reinforced extrudate which comprises dividing a mixture of organic polymer and discontinuous fiber having an average aspect ratio of 10—3000 and extruding it through a die channel having inner and outer surfaces and effecting off-axis orientation by having said inner and outer surface diverge from the axis of the die such that the distance of each surface from said axis is greater at the channel outlet than at the channel inlet and $\frac{A_o}{A_i}$ is 2 or more where A_o is the channel outlet area and A_i is the channel inlet area

CLASS 47E. 143210

Int Cl.-C10b 21/02

COKE OVEN BATTERY ADAPTED FOR REGENERATIVE HEATING WITH LEAN GAS.

Applicant : DR. C OTTO & COMP GMBH., OF BOCHUM, WEST GERMANY.

Inventor : DIPL. ING. ERICH PRIES.

Application No. 199/Cal/75 filed February 1, 1975

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

Coke oven battery which is regeneratively heated with lean gas and is provided with heating chambers disposed between the ovens and being divided into vertical heating flues for carrying upgoing and downgoing heating flues and with supply ports with vertically graded exits for lean gas and air disposed in the header walls, header walls with air supply means alternating along the row of heating flues with header walls having lean gas supply means, characterised by grading the cross-section of the exit ports of both combustion media, namely lean gas and air, so that they increase upwardly in the case of the air exits and downwardly in the case of the lean gas exits to such a degree that the amount of air supplied to the sole of the heating flues and to their lower part is insufficient for complete combustion of the amount of gas supplied thereto while complete combustion of the lean gas is ensured for the smoke gas discharged from the heating flues

CLASS 180 143211

Int Cl.-F24c 5/18.

A SUPERIOR KEROSENE STOVE—GRAVITY TYPE.

Applicant & Inventor . RAMCHANDRA KASHINATH DANDEKAR, OF 8, NORTHERN RAILWAY COLONY, SARDAR PATEL ROAD, NEW DELHI-110021, INDIA

Application No 769/Cal/75 filed April 18, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch

9 Claims

A stove, consuming kerosene or other liquid fuel as in prior art a somewhat similar to that described in specification for pressure stove—Indian Standard No. 1342 of 1968, but in which fuel-tank is characterised by always remaining open to atmosphere, and connection between fuel-tank and Burner is characterised by being partly composed of a flexible tube and which connection is further characterised by having in it a non-return valve permitting flow of fuel from fuel-tank of Burner but not from Burner to Fuel-tank

CLASS 40F 143212

Int. Cl.-B01j 1/00.

LIQUID APPLICATION DEVICE ON A SHEET LIKE MATERIAL

Applicant : OCE-VAN DER GRINTEN N.V, OF VENLO, HOLLAND.

Interior . PETRUS JOHANNES GERTRUDIS SCHUURMANS.

Application No 1203/Cal/75 filed June 18, 1975

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

Device for the application of a liquid layer on a sheetlike material, a material in the form of a sheet or a web, which device is provided with a liquid application roller, a dosing roller cooperating with it, limiting elements near the extremities of the rollers and one or more pressing organs for the sheetlike material, characterized in that the liquid elements are installed at the drainage side of the dosing roller at the nip between this roller and the application roller, and each limiting element consists of at least five plates, installed perpendicularly on the shaft of the dosing roller, of which plates one side touches or is closly adjacent to the cylinder surface of the dosing roller, and which plates are sufficiently spaced in order to prevent capillary obstruction of liquid transport between the plates.

CLASS 108C$_8$. 143213

Int. Cl.-C22c 39/44.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING ELECTROMAGNETIC SILICON STEEL

Applicant : ALLEGHENY LUDLUM INDUSTRIES, INC, OF 2000 OLIVER BUILDING, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : JAMES ALLEN SALSGIVER AND FRANK ANGELO MALAGARI, JR.

Application No 2079/Cal/75 filed October 29, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims No drawings

A process for producing electromagnetic silicon steel having a cube-on-edge orientation and a permeability of at least 1850 (G/O) at 10 oersteds, which include the steps of preparing a melt of silicon steel having, by weight, upto 0.07% carbon, from 2.60 to 4.0% silicon from 0.03 to 0.24% manganese, from 0.015 to 0.04% aluminium, upto 0.02% nitrogen, and from 0.1 to 0.05% copper, and from 0.01 to 0.09% of a material selected from the group consisting of sulfur and selenium, casting said steel, hot rolling said steel into a hot rolled band, subjecting said steel to at least one cold rolling, annealing said steel prior to the final cold rolling at a temperature of from 1400 to 2150°F for a period of from 15 seconds to 2 hours cooling said steel from its maximum annealing temperature to a temperature below 1700°F and above 750°F at a rate which is no faster than a still air cool, cooling said steel from said temperature below 1700°F and above 750°F to a temperature at least as low as 500°F at a rate which is faster than still air cool, final cold rolling the cooled steel at a reduction of at least 80%, and subsequently decarburizing said steel and final texture annealing said steel, including the step of replacing part of all of the sulfur by at least 0.01% selenium

CLASS 48C 143214

Int. Cl.-H01b 3/28.

ELECTROINSULATING MATERIAL.

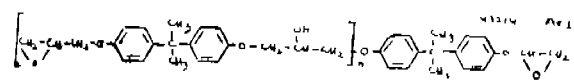
Applicant & Inventor : LEONTY TERENTIEVICH PONOMAREV, OF OZERNY PEREULOK 2, KV. 9, LENINGRAD, USSR, NINA VASILIEVNA PONOMAREVA, OF OZERNY PEREULOK 2, KV. 9, LENINGRAD, USSR, SERGEI VALENTINOVICH VASILIEV OF ULITSA STEIKESTI 2/11, KV 93, LENINGRAD, USSR, OLGA VLADIMIROVNA MAXIMIKHINA, OF ULITSA PROLETARSKAYA 47, KV. 2, PETROKREPOST LENINGRADSKOI OBLASTI USSR, NINA MIKHAILOVNA GOLOPOLOSOVA, OF ULITSA SOVETSKAYA 48, TOSPO LENINGRADSKOI OBLASTI, USSR, AND LJUDMILA IVANOVNA BELKINA, OF ULITSA KALYAEVA, 14, KV 25, LENINGRAD USSR.

Application No. 2189/Cal/75 filed November 15, 1975.

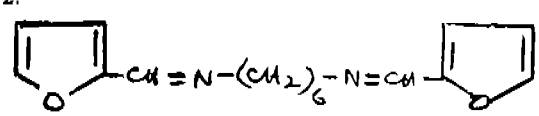
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

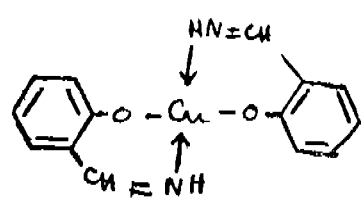
An electro-insulating material useful in the production of a turn and frame insulation of electric windings of electric machines, instruments, apparatus comprising mixing in percent by weight, a fluorine-rubber i.e a copolymer based on fluoro olefins (20-87), a sticky resin of low-molecular weight such as diane-epoxy resin of the formula as shown in Fig 1.



(1-10), structure-forming additives such as bis-(furfurylidene)-hexamethylene diamine of the formula as shown in Fig. 2.



(0.1-10), copper-salicylalimine of the formula , shown in Fig. 3.



benzoyl peroxide, dicumyl peroxide, hexamethylene diamine, triethanolamine, particles of a mica-containing material like Muscovite and/or phlogopite, Biotite and Vermiculite, (10-60), uniformly distributed within the entire volume of the material, and a mineral filler

CLASS 31C & 65A$_8$. 143215

Int. Cl.-H01l 17/00.

A METHOD OF MAKING A LIGHT ACTIVATED SEMICONDUCTOR CONTROLLED RECTIFIER.

Applicant : WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, OF WESTINGHOUSE BUILDING, GATEWAY

CENTER, PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA 15222, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor JOHN ANTHONY WAFER

Application No 212/Cal/76 filed February 10 1976

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

4 Claims

A method of making a light activated semiconductor controlled rectifier from a silicon semiconductor body, having four regions of alternate type conductivity disposed alternately between major surfaces comprising the steps of masking all surfaces except at least a portion of a first major surface of the semiconductor body with a material resistant to hydrofluoric acid, preparing an etchant solution by admixing predetermined amounts of chromium trioxide and water, and adding just prior to use predetermined amounts of a given hydrofluoric acid solution, immersing the semiconductor body after masking into the etchant solution for a preselected period of time, while agitating the solution relative to the body, to form light reflecting etch pits, removing from the semiconductor body the acid resistant material, forming on the first major surface, either prior to said masking or subsequent to said removing a first electrode making contact to an emitter region adjoining the first major surface and having an opening therethrough corresponding to the portion of the surface etched to form the reflecting pits, forming on the second major surface a second electrode making contact to the emitter region adjoining the second major surface and having an opening therethrough disposed to permit light of preselected wavelengths to penetrate the body and reflect from the light reflecting pits.

CLASS 85G & 130G 143216

Int Cl -B01d 3/36, B01d 3/14

AN IMPROVED PROCESS FOR ELECTROTHERMAL DISTILLATION OF METALS AND ALLOYS AND APPARATUS THEREFOR

Applicant COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG NEW DELHI-1, INDIA

Inventor DR VISHWANATH ANANT ALTEKAR

Application No 323/Cal 76 filed February 24, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch

5 Claims

A process for distillation of metals and alloys to obtain pure metals which consists in subjecting a charge of raw material to be internally super-heated to distillation temperatures by means of electrically heated high temperature resistor-heaters internally located above the charge in a closed distillation chamber having a metal vapour outlet connected to a condenser and a liquid metal inlet connected at the bottom of an adjacent charging chamber which is regularly supplied with fresh charg to maintain a constant liquid metal level inside the distillation chamber and always submerging the inlet to prevent ingress of air in the distillation chamber

CLASS 63A$_2$ 143217

Int Cl H02k 17/00

ELECTRIC INDUCTION DRIVE ASSEMBLIES

Applicant FDA (OVERSEAS) LIMITED, OF 6 COURT ROW, ST PETER PORT, GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS

Inventor ROMUALD ZDZISLAW RUSTECKI

Application No 2350/Cal/74 filed June 19, 1974

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

19 Claims

An electric induction drive assembly comprising a rotor formed as entirely discrete elements, and means releasably inner and outer shorting rings between which the core extends and a plurality of rotor bars each extending generally radially between the inner and outer shorting rings, the rotor being coaxially attached to or attachable to a shaft of a load to be driven by the drive assembly, a stator comprising an annular core of magnetic material having windings arranged thereon to produce a magnetic field extending axially from one face of the core, a structure supporting the stator and having no direct mechanical connection with the rotor so that, by appropriate positioning of the structure with respect to the load shaft, the drive assembly may be made operable by positioning the stator core with said face thereof confronting one face of the rotor core and spaced by a predetermined amount from said face of the rotor core, the stator and the support structure, on the one hand, and the rotor, on the other hand, being formed from an annular core of magnetic material radially securing the stator core in a desired position with respect to the support structure and in such a manner that the stator core and the windings thereon can be removed from and replaced on the support structure when the assembly is arranged in the operable condition without movement of the support structure

CLASS 69-D 143218

Int Cl H01h 36/00

CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER WITH ELECTROMAGNETIC OPENING MEANS.

Applicant WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, OF WESTINGHOUSE BUILDING, GATEWAY CENTER, PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA 15222, UNITED STATES

Inventor : JOHN SAMUEL ROBERTS

Application No 74/Cal/75 filed January 13, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

13 Claims

A current limiting circuit interrupter having at least one pole unit including a contact structure and operating means therefor, characterized in that said operating means comprises a magnetic induction drive structure defining a magnetic flux path and having a slot with an open end formed therein, and that said contact structure comprises a pair of spaced apart stationary contacts and a contact arm guided for reciprocal linear movement thereof into and out of bridging engagement with said stationary contacts, said contact arm including a portion which is disposed in said slot and is located in proximity to the open end thereof when the contact arm is in bridging position relative to the stationary contacts, and the arrangement being such that a fault current flowing through said contact arm and having a predetermined value induces in the magnetic induction drive structure sufficient magnetic flux to effect a rapid contact separating and current limiting movement of the contact arm inwardly of said slot, and further characterized by holding means effective, upon bridging engagement of the contact arm with the stationary contacts, to hold the contact arm in the bridging position thereof with a holding force which is less than and is overcome by the force acting upon the contact arm in the direction inwardly of said slot when sufficient magnetic flux is induced in said magnetic induction drive structure

CLASS 9 B. 143219

Int Cl C22c 23/00

A METHOD OF MAKING A MAGNESIUM ALLOY

Applicant MAGNESIUM ELECTRON LIMITED, OF LUMN'S LANE, CLIFTEN JUNCTION, SWINTON, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Inventors WILLIAM UNSWORTH, (2) JOHN FREDERICK KING, (3) STEPHEN LEE BRADSHAW

Application No 2376/Cal/75 filed December 23, 1975

Convention date December 30 1974 (56021/74) U.K.

Addition to No 2365/Cal/75.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

12 Claims No drawings

A method of making a magnesium-based alloy which comprises alloying together the following constituents (other than iron and other impurities)

Silver	1 25	3 0%	by weight
Rare Earth Metals of which at least 60% is Neodymium	0 5r	3 0%	,,
Yttrium	2.50	7%	,,
Thorium	0	1%	,,
Zirconium	0	1%	,,
Zinc	0	0 5%	,,
Cadmium	0	1 0%	,,
Lithium	0	6 0%	,,
Calcium	0	0.8%	,,
Gallium	0	2 0%	,,
Indium	0	2 0%	,,
Thallium	0	5 0%	,,
Lead	0	1 0%	,,
Bismuth	0	1 0%	,,
Copper	0	0 5%	,,
Mangansse	0	2 0%	,,

CLASS 131B, 143220

Int. Cl E21b 9/18.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROCK ROLLER BIT

Applicant & Inventor · VITHAL RAM, KOTHI NO F-5/3. ESL JARL COLONY, PANDOH, DIST MANDI (H P.) INDIA.

Application No 1544/Cal/76 filed August 23, 1976

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 1 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch

2 Claims

A conical rock rolling bit comprising of an alloy steel body having female/male connection, ofr connecting it to the drilling string of a rotary drill, the said body is made up of alloy steel plate pierced with a central circular hole for carrying the drilling fluid, three inclined lugs of alloy steel machined/welded to the said plate each of these lugs having a tapered hole to house the tapered portion of an alloy stepped steel pin by means of which is coupled a cutter/conical bit (as already disclosed vide my Patent No 107710 and 108589) in each of the said three lugs, a small steel locking pin by means of a which said stepped steel pin is locked to the said body of alloy steel, each of the said lugs is pierced with a small hole which carries coolant to the rollers/ball bearings housed in the body of each of said cutters through said stepped pins, the said small hole in the each of said lugs is covered with a mesh to prevent entry into the said hole of fine sand or any abrasive cuttings, the arrangement being such that when the said bit coupled to a direct rotary rig and when the drilling string is rotated under load the said cutters rotate about the said stepped pins and cut the hole in rock soil at a faster rate on account of chipping reaming actions as well as wedging/action on account of mounting the said revolving cutters to form the profile of a cone, and the drilling fluid keeps the said cutters cool and flush the drill cuttings.

CLASS 80-I 143221

Int Cl E03b 3/18

TUBEWELL STRAINER OR FILTER

Applicant & Inventor BIREN DAS GUPTA, 19, SHYAMA PALLI, JADAVPUR, CALCUTTA-32, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

Application No 863/Cal/77 filed June 10, 1977.

Addition to No 382/Cal/77.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

Tube-well strainer or filter comprising a vertically disposed thermoplastic pipe provided with a series of slots or holes on its body, the top and bottom ends of the said pipe being provided with screw threads to which are screw fitted a thermoplastic socket and a thermoplastic plug respectively the said slotted pipe being encircled by a series of permeable or percolation cylinder blocks of thermoplastic material placed one above the other, a circular thermoplastic flange screw fitted on the top screw threads and a second thermoplastic flange screw threaded to the bottom screw threads, wherein each such cylinder block is provided with a plurality of slits for percolation of water wherein the width of each slit varies from 0 07 to 0 50 mm and the distance between any two consecutive slits is not more than 3 mm.

CLASS 32F, 143222

Int Cl C07c 135/00

GAS PHASE CATALYTIC PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CYANOGEN CHLORIDE FROM CHLORINE AND HYDROGEN CYANIDE.

Applicant DEUTSCHE GOLD-UND SILBER-SCHEIDEANSTALT VORMALS ROESSLER, OF 9, WEISSFRAUENSTRASSE, FRANKFURT (MAIN), FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Inventors · DR FRIEDHELM GEIGER, & DR. WOLFGANG WEIGERT

Application No 1785/72 filed October 31, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

4 Claims No drawings.

A gas phase catalytic process for the manufacture of cyanogen chloride from chlorine and hydrogen cyanide using a carbon catalyst characterized in that graphite is used as the carbon catalyst

CLASS 32A, 143223

Int Cl B05c 11/11

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF VAT DYES.

Applicant CIBA GEIGY AG OF KLYBECKSTRASSE 141, BASLE, SWITZERLAND

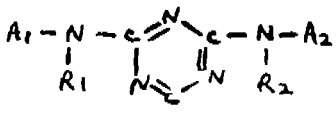
Inventor HANS ALTERMATT.

Application No 1639/Cal/74 filed July 23, 1974.

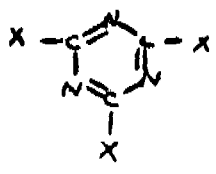
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

4 Claims

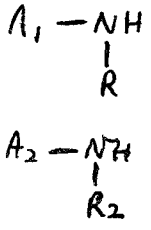
A process for the manufacture of vat dyestuffs of the formula 1



where R represents alkyl with 1 to 4 carbon atoms, R_1 and R_2 represents hydrogen or alkyl with 1 to 4 carbon atoms and each of A_1 and A_2 represents a vattable radical with 3 to 7 condensed rings, which process comprises condensing in a known manner such as herein described an triazine of the formula 4



wherein two of the symbols X represent halogen atoms and the third X represents an alkylthio group of the formula -S- R, or wherein all three of the symbols X represent halogen atoms, with vattable amines of the formula 5 and 6.



or, if all three of the symbols X represent halogen atoms, with vattable amines of the formula 5 and 6 and with an alkylthiol of the formula 7.

HS-R

to give dyestuffs of the formula (1), in which formulae the symbols R, A_1, R_1, A_2 and R_2 have the meanings assigned to them in respect of the formula (1).

CLASS 40B & F. 143224

Int. Cl.-B01j 11/02; 11/04.

PROCESS OF REGENERATION A NOBLE METAL HYDROGENATION CATALYST.

Applicant: FMC CORPORATION, AT 633 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK-17, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: JHONCE NELSON BROWNING, (2) NATHAN DEAN LEE, & (3) GEORGE HARRY SMEE.

Application No. 2213/Cal/74 filed October 3, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

Process of regenerating a deactivated noble metal hydrogenation catalyst used in the process of producing hydrogen peroxide, wherein said catalyst contacts an anthraquinone working compound dissolved in a working solution during hydrogenation of said compound, characterized by :

contacting said deactivated catalyst with a polar organic solvent containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms for about 0.1 to about 48 hours and separating in any concentional manner the treated solid catalyst from the solvent.

contacting the solvent-treated catalyst with at least a 1% aqueous ammonium hydroxide solution for about 0.1 to about 48 hours and separating in any conventional manner the solid catalyst from the ammonium hydroxide solution; and

contacting the ammonium hydroxide treated catalyst with steam and an oxygen-containing gas at temperatures from about 250° to the transition temperature of the catalyst crystal structure for about 1 to 72 hours whereby the catalytic activity of said catalyst is improved.

OPPOSITION PROCEEDING

(1)

An opposition has been entered by Mefina, S.A. to the grant of a Patent on application No. 141517 made by David Sushil Pillai.

(2)

An opposition has been entered by Belpahar Refractories Ltd. to the grant of a Patent on application No. 141677, made by Dalmia Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research.

CORRECTION OF CLERICAL ERRORS

Under Section-78(3)

The title in the application and specification and the description in the specification for Patent No. 139892 (earlier numbered 834/Cal/74) the acceptance of the complete specification of which was notified in the Part III, Section 2 of

the Gazette of India, dated 14th August, 1976 has been corrected by replacing the expression "N1N diheptadecyl urea" wherever occuring with "N,N-diheptadecylurea" under sub-section (3) of the Section 78 of Patents Act 1970.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy :—

(1)

85363. 109904. 109905.

(2)

109516. 109706. 109786. 111300. 111531. 113203

(3)

113036

(4)

116453

(5)

114842. 116762.

(6)

115324. 117704. 118709.

(7)

133788. 136928. 136951.

(8)

137058. 137081. 137082

(9)

137868.

PATENTS SEALED

140832 140873 140878 140920 140927 140930 140931 140932
140936 140939 140943 140949 140953 140955 140956 140958
140960 140962 140963 140965 140969 140973 140978 140979
140880 140988 140992 140993 140998 141003 141004 141006
141007 141014 141015 141016 141018 141019 141027 141034
141037 141038 141039 141063 141064 141083 141084 141096
141117 141198 141199 141307 141325 141339 141356 141592
141648 141786

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the Patents.

No. *Title of the invention*

102120 (20-4-72) Process for preparing survival food compositions.

130269 (15-2-71) A process for preparing a Herbicidal Composition containing S-(Monochlono, Dichlono- or Methylbenzyl) N, N-Dialkyl Thiocarbamate and 2, 4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid or Ester on Salt thereof.

130749 (27-3-71) "Refining of Triglycerides".

130914 (1-4-71) Process for the preparation of Novel 3-(2-Phenylisopropyl) Urea Derivatives.

131280 (7-5-71) Process for preparing fungicides for use in agriculture and horticulture.

131452 (2-2-72) Process for the preparation of Linalool.

131459 (2.5.71) Process for the production of substituted Uretidine-2. 4-Diones.

132571 (19-8-71) Improved process for the Vapour Phase Oxidation of Benzene to Maleic Anhydride.

133118 (5-10-71) Process for preparation of N-Acylated Aminosulphonic Acids and Derivatives thereof.

133711 (23-11-71) Method of Flocculating solids suspended in an Aqueous Medium.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

78449 83485 83872 84380 84557 84747 84765 85290 85341 90098 90581 90814 91571 95912 96288 96296 96623 96672 99968 101948 102045 102093 102190 102197 105720 107033 107034 107430 107548 107551 107561 107716 107783 108086 108087 108098 108812 111817 113006 113076 113112 113327 113338 113493 113799 117870 117871 117872 117901 117909 117910 117911 117912 117996 118007 118107 118139 118249 118367 118418 118419 118466 118524 118659 121975 122933 123262 123481 123489 123495 123536 123718 123729 123762 123889 123919 123926 124009 124027 124045 124046 124221 128597 128635 128709 128721 128743 128755 128786 128787 128791 128831 128884 128890 128934 129097 129119 129264 129328 132408 133054 133102 133110 133147 133148 133226 133233 133302 133361 133380 133531 133732 133740 133906 135581 135633 135745 136820 136942 136963 137090 137150 137316 137976 138132 138481 138499 138642 139065 139171 139447 139461 139468 139552 139738 139759 139834 140151 140266 140299 140354 140420 140423 140467 140482 140484 140557 140619 140678 140695 140712 140746 140796 140819 140822 140824 140841 141005

CESATION OF PATENTS

96303 96308 96310 96311 96347 96357 96395 96396 96440 96446 96487 96499 96501 96518 96563 96570 96609 96611 96615 96622 96673 96675 96682 96685 96687 96696 96712 96719 96720 96724 96725 96737 96782 96783 96790 96803 96811 96813 96817 96829 96843 96853 96867 96888 96913 96939 96956 96957 96989 96999 97021 97022 97041 97119 97126 97135 97136 97143 97157 97180 97184 97185 97203 97215 105149 105739 110297 129348 132541 139435

RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act 1970 for the restoration of Patent No 96384 granted to Jagannath Nathalal Parekh for an invention relating improvements in or relating to smoke pipes The patent ceased on the 5th November, 1976 due to non payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 3rd September, 1977

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road Calcutta 17 on or before the 15th December, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patent Rules 1972 A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the Opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No 96385 granted to Jagannath Nathalal Parekh for an invention relating to a composition useful for removing nicotine carbon and other injurious matters from cigarette or like smoke The patent ceased on the 5th November, 1976 due to non payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 3rd September 1977

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 18th December, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patent Rules 1972 A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the Opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice

(3)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No 132703 granted to Eric Leslie Gorden De Connick for an invention relating to improved steering stabilizer for wheeled vehicles' The patent ceased on the 30th August, 1977 due to non payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 24th September, 1977

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta 17 on or before the 15th December, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patent Rules, 1972 A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the Opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice

(4)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No 137099 granted to Murli Naraindas Uttam for an invention relating to "improved system for pictorial representation called mimic" The patent ceased on the 4th October, 1976 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India Part III, Section, 2 dated the 24th September, 1977

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents The Patent Office 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 15th December, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patent Rules, 1972 A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the Opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice

(5)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act 1970 for the restoration of Patent No 137115 granted to The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited for an invention relating to "electronic cyclic switch The patent ceased on the 24th July, 1976 due to non payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 24th September, 1977

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214 Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 8th December 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patent Rules, 1972 A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the Opponent's interest the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act 1911

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of designs included in the entry

Class 1 No 145017 Manharlal Nathubhai Waghel, Begam pura Kunversing Street Surat Gujarat, India an Indian Citizen Swith for electric motor' December 21, 1976

Class 1 No 145039 Facit Asia Limited an Indian Company, of Perungudi Madras-600 096, Tamilnadu India Typewriter" December 28 1976

Class 3 No 144851 Toyo Valve Company, Ltd of No 8 Nihonbashi Muromachi 1 chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Japan, a Japanese Company. "A valve handle". October 28, 1976.

Class 4. No. 145051. Aggarwal Plastic Industries, a partnership firm of 1612. Hardhiyan Singh Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005, India "Auto mirrors". December 29, 1976.

Class 10. No. 145361. Bata India Limited, a limited company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, at 30, Shakespeare Sarani in the town of Calcutta, West Bengal. India. "A footwear." March 22, 1977

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Design Nos. 140442, 140443 140444, 140445, 140446, 140447, 140449, 140456, 140457, 140458, 140459 & 140460—Class 1.

Design Nos. 140441, 140448, 140450, 140451, 140452, 140453, 140454, 140455 & 140461—Class 3.

S. VEDARAMAN,
Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

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